

ALL IN IRISH HANDS

Home Rule Bill Must be Amended as They Demand.

VIEWS ON INDIA'S SILVER

**Nobody Dares Risk His Reputation by
Professing as to the Final Out-
come of the Action.**

LONDON, July 1.—The desperate condition in which the government has been placed by Unionist obstructionists in the House of Commons, following Mr. Gladstone's announcement that no majority could be no longer afforded. The resolution intended to hasten the progress of the Home Bill has come too late to satisfy all the Gladstonians, but not too late to prevent the catastrophe which threatened the Bill last week. Liberals and radicals have regained their courage, and the Irish members, although still troubling the government with their domestic bickerings, have suppressed temporarily their antinous protests.

The decrease of the government majority to twenty-six, or twenty-eight, in recent divisions of the House has provoked free comments to the effect that the government is nearing its end. The Unionists, however, are not apprehensive. The decrease has been due

merely to passing events, which have necessitated the absence of a dozen or more Gladstonians from the house. The near prospect of a split in the Irish party on the financial clauses is another more serious matter. From this source will come the most considerable obstacle that has yet been laid in Mr. Gladstone's path.

Irish Leaders Grip.

The amendments proposed by John Esmond, leader of the Irish party, will

Ireland controls her finances, John Clancy, Parnellite, will offer an amendment that Ireland's contribution to the imperial exchequer shall be one-fourth of her general revenue instead of one-third, as proposed by Mr. Gladstone. Timothy Harrington, Parnellite, will propose that an Anglo-Irish commission be appointed to determine the size of Ireland's just contribution. There seems to be a little doubt that the Parnellites will win this purpose. If the commonsense demand is not granted they will be right.

The newspapers are full of varied opinions of India's new attitude towards self-rule. All speeches and leaders show that nobody is really surprised or shocked by prophesying the result of India's action. The Bi-metallic League, Sir William Houldsworth's society of bi-metallicists, has met and discussed the subject of a national strike upon India. All the speakers agreed that India had taken a leap in the dark. The league appointed a committee to prepare

age of silver is likely to have an important nationalist metallism. Disputes have received from India yesterday and today indicate that the government's action is not approved unanimously there. Not only commercial groups in Bombay and Calcutta, but even civil service associations and other British societies are sending protests to the India office.

There is a very strong feeling among the forces of India, and Sir Albert Seymour have received numerous appeals to start an agitation in England against the course of the Indian government. Mr. Goelben, chairman of the exchange in the last Sikkim cabinet.

Chaplin, formerly president of agricultural and Mr. Haffner, unusual leader in the house of commerce, all of whom favor the cause, as to the refusal of the said article, you refuse to talk on the subject further than to say that India has complicated the money problem immensely.

Afraid to Commit Themselves.

The financial newspapers cover columns without committing themselves to any opinion as to the operation of the change. The Standard declares the scheme of the Indian government to be only tentative and provisional. "It succeeds or fails," says the Journal, "and the result will be the ruin of the native of India—whether they persist in the use of silver and refuse to be guided by the government."

The Economist said this morning that the task of entangling the rupee currency so as to give it a parity would be exceedingly difficult. It said that the Government of India had been told that the British India trade would still be perplexed while producers were exporting the fixation of a gold value for the rupee, without paying higher prices for Indian produce. The desirability of merchants has been checked by considerations about the adjustment of the prices. What was said to be the future of the Indian rupee's action, the immediate practical result would be the almost entire cancellation in India of orders from China, Japan and the Straits Settlements. The Lancashire (textiles) were exporting

There is not much discussion concerning the repeal of the Sherman act. It is regarded generally as out of favor.

writing an open letter declaring that the removal of the conference is an immediate necessity. The action of England and India, he says, is fixing the rate between gold and silver should be made the basis of an international conference.